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ABSTRACT

Written for college-bound Navajo high school seniors and dedicated to all Native Americans, this guide presents information relative to preparation for college entrance. The following topics are discussed in detail: (1) choosing a college (financial help, college major, college size, the minority population at college, community size, and personal and institutional religious affiliations); (2) admission procedures (purpose of the American College Test [ACT], ACT registration, content of the ACT, taking the ACT, and ACT results); (3) financial aid (how aid is determined, university scholarships, independent scholarships, Navajo tribal scholarships, Navajo health authority scholarships, basic educational opportunity grants, supplemental educational opportunity grants, college work/study programs, national direct student loans, guaranteed student loans, and a summary of financial aid programs indicating type, form, and value); (4) miscellaneous forms (housing application, physical form, statement of goals); (5) a timetable for the senior year of college. Also included in this guide is an appendix which presents definitions for the terms used in the text, some sample forms (interview questions, a class schedule for one semester, graduation requirements, form letters, scholarship requirements, etc.), and a bibliography. (JC)

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THE NAVAJO WAY ---
FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO COLLEGE

Written by:

JOHN NOON
COUNSELOR
TOHATCHI HIGH SCHOOL

Contact the author for reproduction procedures

Illustrated by:

PAT DENNISON
COUNSELOR
TOHATCHI HIGH SCHOOL

Published by:

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College Bound Native Americans:

I realize that to many traditional Native Americans it is unwise to think and plan about the future, but it will be difficult for you to enter and successfully complete college without planning in advance. Your planning should start in Junior High and continue through your High School graduation.

Remember that college is a "Whiteman's institution," but also remember that you can remain a proud American Indian and still successfully complete college.

Start your college planning by taking two years of foreign language and four years of English, Mathematics, and Science while in high school. This will give you the background to compete with non-Indians on a college level. Even if you later decide not to attend college, these courses will not hurt you, but if you do decide upon college you will be prepared.

As you continue through high school, think about which college you will attend and your college major. Your needs are important, but what about the needs of your people if you plan to return home to work after college?

Seek the advice of friends and relatives as well as school personnel. Your high school counselor should be willing to answer all questions and furnish advice about your college plans. It is very important that you inform your counselor of your plans. Don't wait for your counselor to approach you. If it isn't your counselor, you must find someone at school that you can talk to about your plans

Your senior year in high school is most crucial, as you will be filling out many forms, applications and taking tests. Don't get discouraged as everyone must go through this process to get to college.

You must believe in yourself and have confidence in your ability. If a college education is important to you, then you must be willing to do everything necessary to achieve this goal.

When the going gets tough remember who you are: A PROUD FIRST AMERICAN.

Sincerely

John Noon

JOHN NOON

DEDICATED TO

Native American Youth of Yesterday,

High School Seniors Today,

College Students next Year,

College Graduates Four Years from Now,

Native American Leaders of the Future.

FORWARD

If you have a pocket full of money, the ROAD to college is made much easier. It would be like traveling along Interstate 40 to Albuquerque. However, most of you do not have a pocket full of money and you must therefore depend upon financial help from outside your family if you are to attend college.

Requiring financial help makes the ROAD to college rough, perhaps like the old road from Many Farms to Rough Rock, Arizona, which is a lot different from Interstate 40.

It is my hope that this booklet will help to make the ROAD from high school to college a little easier for those of you that will require financial aid in attending college; not as EASY as Interstate 40, but not as HARD as the Rough Rock road. Somewhere in between, like U. S. 666 from Gallup to Tohatchi.

This booklet is intended for use by Navajo college bound high school seniors. If you are not a senior, it should give you some insight as to what you will have to do as a senior in order to get into college.

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I

CHOOSING A COLLEGE

As you begin to read this booklet I hope that it is no later than September of your senior year in high school.

Your first big decision will be to decide which college you will attend next fall, if you haven't already made a choice. WHICH COLLEGE IS FOR YOU IT'S UP TO YOU TO CHOOSE. Parents, teachers, friends, and counselors can HELP, but this is your big decision---to pick the college that is RIGHT for YOU!

There are a number of things to think about in choosing a college. With this in mind, ask yourself:

WILL YOU NEED FINANCIAL HELP to attend college? If so, you may want to go to a college in your home community. Living at home saves most of the room and board* expense, a savings that is only partly offset by commuting costs.

You may want to consider a Junior College* or Community College. Tuition fees are generally LOWER, and you can transfer to a four-year college as a junior.

It may be necessary that you attend a Public College* in your home state. Tuition and service fees are usually MODERATE for residents. (Public colleges are more expensive for out of state residents since they pay no taxes to support the schools). I strongly urge you to consider attending a public, state supported college in the state of your residence. (See appendix, Page vii for a college costs listing).

It should be mentioned that Navajo Community College, Fort Lewis College, and Brigham Young University have a non-resident tuition waiver policy*. Certain other colleges have special programs for Native Americans which waive either total or non-resident tuition. The resident tuition fee is approximately $500 per year at New Mexico State and Arizona State with an additional $1,000 charged to non-residents for a total tuition fee of $1,500. As a non-resident where will you get the additional $4,000 in tuition fees to complete your college education? If every Navajo student would attend an In-state college* or one that offered special financial considerations, then there would be more scholarship money available to help more students. The basic problem is MONEY --- THERE JUST ISN'T ENOUGH TO GO AROUND.

The amount of Navajo Tribal and Navajo Health Authority Scholarship funds are NOT increasing as fast as the number of college bound students. This plus the fact that more students are graduating from college, thus using the money longer is causing the money problem. Again, I encourage you to think very seriously about attending an in-state college.

* See Appendix, Terms/Definitions

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A SPECIAL FIELD (COLLEGE MAJOR) in which certain colleges are particularly outstanding? Few fields of study are available in only one place, or only one region (Southwest) of the country, or only in large colleges. You can probably pursue your special interest in any one of several colleges. It would be wise to check college catalogs early to make sure that the college of your choice offers your major.

SHOULD YOU GO TO A SMALL OR LARGE COLLEGE? In favor of a small school are it intimate friendships, the tendency for students, faculty, and administration to be better acquainted with each other, the absence of distractions and confusion, and the fact that each student can get more involved in extracurricular activities. You may prefer a large college if you like to meet all kinds of people with different interests and viewpoints, and if you want a wide assortment of courses taught by a wide variety of professors. Since many of you are coming from smaller high schools, you might think about attending a smaller college.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ATTENDING A COLLEGE WITH OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS OR NAVAJO STUDENTS? The majority of Navajo students attend college in one of the "Four Corner" states (Utah, Colorado, Arizona or New Mexico). As a general rule most other Native Americans attend colleges in their resident states, TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF RESIDENT TUITION FEES. If you would like to attend a college that is further away from home; that has a large Native American population, contact the following college for further information:

Director of Admissions
Bacone Indian Junior College
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401

DO YOU WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL IN A BIG CITY OR A SMALL COMMUNITY? Big cities offer more things to do, but you will not necessarily want more to do than you find on your campus and in a small community. Consider ease in getting around --- ON FOOT? --- a possible advantage of a small community. Consider what a beautiful setting and congenial student body mean to you compared with cultural advantages accompanied by the problems of big cities.

Since most of you come from rural areas or small communities, selecting a college in smaller communities would require less adjustment to city life.

SHOULD YOU PICK A COLLEGE BECAUSE OF YOUR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION? Religious colleges are private, thus their costs are higher. Just how important is religion to you? Answering this question may help you in your selection of a college. Although the cost is higher, most religious colleges offer tuition waivers, grants, and scholarship to Native Americans. You will find this information in a college catalog.

YOU ARE STILL NOT SURE ABOUT WHICH COLLEGE? Select a SMALL, STATE SUPPORTED college that offers your MAJOR, which is located in the state of your RESIDENCE.

II

COLLEGE ADMISSION PROCEDURES

Getting admitted to college is NOT the difficult task that most people think. This is especially true if you apply to an in-state, public college. Most in-state, public colleges will admit anyone from an accredited high school with a 2.0 G.P.A.*

Most colleges list minimal admission requirements in their bulletins and catalogs. By checking these catalogs you can determine your chances of getting accepted to a particular college.

STEP ONE in the admission process is registering for and taking the American College Test (ACT). There is a second test, Schclastic Aptitude Test, which is required by some colleges, but since the A.C.T. is either REQUIRED or ACCEPTED by MOST colleges in the Southwest, I will limit my discussion to the A.C.T.

Before going any futher, you should check to determine the test that you will be required to take. This information can be found in any college catalog.

Since most of you will be taking the A.C.T. you should register for this test in SEPTEMBER and if possible, take the test in OCTOBER, which is the first testing date of your senior year.

(1) PURPOSE OF ACT. The American College Testing Program (ACT) is designed to measure the ABILITY of college bound students to perform the intellectual requirements of college. It doesn't work this way with Native Americans.

The test is designed to measure the academic ability of middle-class, English speaking Anglos who live in suberbs throughout the United States. The test actually discriminates against Native Americans, especially those who speak English as a second language. THE RESULTS OF THE DISCRIMINATION ARE; your test results will usually be LOWER than your true academic ability. WILL THIS DISCRIMINATION HURT YOU? YES, in applying for scholarships (other than Navajo Tribe and Navajo Health Authority). NO, in applying for admission to a college as MOST colleges do NOT use ACT scores for admission purposes. Your ACT scores are usually used by the college as a basis for assignment to classes (English) or for counseling purposes. MOST COLLEGES DO NOT USE ACT SCORES TO INFLUENCE ADMISSION DECISIONS.

(2) REGISTRATION. The registration date for the ACT examination is generally from six to eight weeks before the test date. REGISTER EARLY. You can obtain the REGISTRATION and TEST DATES, A LIST of the TESTING SITES, as well as an APPLICATION and HELP in filling it out from your high school COUNSELOR or by writing to:

American College Testing Program
P. O. Box 414
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

* See Appendix, Terms/Definitions

Registering for the ACT is a 30 minute process. Please take your time and answer each question carefully in the STUDENT PROFILE SECTION, as this information will be sent to colleges and scholarship agencies along with your test scores.

In the STUDENT PROFILE SECTION you are given an opportunity to tell about your aspirations, goals, background, anticipated personal needs (such as housing, financial aid, and part-time employment), and non-classroom activities.

(3) WHEN TO TAKE THE EXAM. The examination is given a number of times during the year. It is always administered on a Saturday morning. Designated testing centers are located through out the country, usually at a COLLEGE or HIGH SCHOOL near your home.

If possible, you should take the test AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE in your final year (OCTOBER). Little or nothing will be gained by taking the test toward the end of your school year since the test is HARDER at that time, and you would have to get more questions right to get the same score as those who took the test earlier. Take the test at the earliest possible date to GET IT OVER WITH, FINISHED, BEHIND YOU and that will be one less thing for you to worry about. In addition, by taking the test EARLY, colleges and scholarship agencies will receive your scores FIRST.

It should be noted that testing centers on or near the Navajo Reservation do not give the examination on all the regular test dates. Make sure that the testing center near you is open on the date for which you plan to take the test. Your ACT registration packet contains a booklet, "Taking the ACT Assessment," which will give you this information.

(4) ABOUT THE TEST. The ACT battery consists of FOUR tests that estimate your ability in ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, SOCIAL STUDIES, and NATURAL SCIENCES. The average time needed to take each of the tests is 40 MINUTES.

THE ACT ENGLISH USAGE is composed of PROSE PASSAGES with certain sections underlined. For each underlined part, several alternatives (answers) are given, and you must decide which one is correct. The test is designed to measure your ability to WRITE CORRECTLY and EFFECTIVELY, and includes examples in PUNCTUATION, CAPITALIZATION, USAGE, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE, AND ORGANIZATION.

THE ACT MATHEMATICS USAGE TEST is a test of mathematical reasoning ability, that includes PRACTICAL QUANTITATIVE PROBLEMS, as well as mathematical techniques covered in high school courses. ADVANCED ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, and GEOMETRY are the principal areas tested.

THE ACT SOCIAL STUDIES READING TEST is composed mainly of READING PASSAGES and QUESTIONS on them that are designed to measure EVALUATIVE REASONING and PROBLEM-SOLVING skills required in the Social Sciences. Also included are questions on general background information obtained in high school Social Studies

courses.

THE ACT NATURAL SCIENCE READING TEST consists of reading passages on NATURAL SCIENCE topics and individual items on general background knowledge. Passages and items are sampled from the areas of BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, GEOLOGY, AND ASTRONOMY, with THE EMPHASIS ON BIOLOGY.

All of the questions are multiple choice.* They require that you choose the BEST possible answer out of several that are presented to you. You can understand from this that you will not be asked to do a lot of writing. You will have to READ, to THINK, to DECIDE, and to MARK DOWN the letter corresponding to the BEST and MOST SENSIBLE choice in each case.

As you can see, these tests are NOT at all like ordinary school tests. For this reason I strongly urge each of you to purchase the following book which has been a great help to me in writing this booklet:

American College Testing Program Exams
David R. Turner, M.S. Ed.
Arco Publishing Company
219 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003
$5.00 (price)

Each of you should encourage your school to purchase a number of copies for your school library. The book gives many helpful hints and sample questions about the ACT.

(5) TAKING THE ACT. After sending in your registration form and a FEE, you will receive a smaller form in the mail. It is important to COMPLETE this form and TAKE it with you on the morning of your test. This is your "TICKET" to get into the testing site. You should also take with you TWO soft lead pencils (No. 1 or 2), and proper indentification (Driver's license).

Following are some suggestions about taking the test: (1) Be confident, just do the best that you can, (2) Know in advance that you will get some questions right; some wrong; and leave some blank, (3) Don't spend too much time on any one question, (4) Don't be afraid to leave a question blank, (5) Don't be afraid to guess at an answer, (6) Go to bed EARLY the night before the test, (7) Arrive on time, Be ready, (8) Read all directions carefully, (9) Think! Avoid hurried answers, guess intelligently, (10) Rephrase difficult questions for yourself.

I am not trying to scare you, but in conclusion I would like to add that the test is a BRAIN DRAIN. The smartest high school senior in the United States will miss some of the questions. Since most of US are AVERAGE, we (you) will miss some questions and leave some blank. DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT, JUST DO THE BEST THAT YOU CAN.

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

(6) AFTER THE TEST. Not more than four weeks after the test, your scores will be mailed to the colleges and scholarship agencies that you have indicated on your registration form. Subsequently TWO additional sets will be mailed to your high school. One set will be given to you and the other will be attached to your school records. An interpretive booklet will also be sent with your scores to help you understand them.

Now that you have registered for and taken the ACT, you have completed the first college admission procedure.

Your next and final college admission procedure is to complete and send in your college admission application along with a three year (6 semester) high school transcript. Your counselor will either furnish you with a transcript or send it to the college for you. You should do this last procedure sometime during DECEMBER. Remember, most colleges require an admission FEE that must be sent with your application.

Your counselor should supply you with an application and any help that you might need in filling it out.

Remember that a FINAL transcript must be sent to the college after your graduation.

"When you begin a great work you can't expect to finish it all at once; therefore, do you and your brothers press on, and let nothing discourage you..."

Teedyuscung
Deleware

III

FINANCIAL AID

Financial aid consists of scholarships, grants, loans, and employment which singularly or in combination may be awarded to you. In selecting you as a financial aid recipient, special consideration will be given to your ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, CHARACTER, and PROMISE. However, in cooperation with certain government programs such as Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants (S.E.O.G.) and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (B.E.O.G.) special consideration will be given if you show NEED.

Generally, the total amount of financial aid extended to you by an combination of sources (financial aid package), including aid from the college, will be based upon your NEED. However, scholarships and grants may also be awarded for academic achievement.

Applicants with good high school grades from low-income families will qualify and receive top consideration.

Since the average Navajo family is larger than Non-Indian families, and the average Navajo family income is less than the income of Non-Indian families, most Navajo applicants will qualify for the maximum amount when being considered for federal grants because these applicants show a high need. If these same Navajo applicants have good high school grades, they will receive top consideration for scholarships as well.

Both ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT (good high school grades) and HIGH NEED (large, low-income family applicants) are important when being considered for SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS; but ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT is more important to be considered for a SCHOLARSHIP and HIGH NEED is more important to be considered for a FEDERAL GRANT.

HOW FINANCIAL NEED IS DETERMINED. The federal government requires each post-secondary institution (college) participating in the financial aid programs to utilize a uniform and systematic evaluation of the financial need of all applicants.

Programs requiring a NEEDS ANALYSIS* are: NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN (N.D.S.L.), SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (S.E.O.G.), COLLEGE WORK STUDY (C/W.S.), FEDERALLY INSURED STUDENT LOAN (F.I.S.L.), and some scholarships as indicated by the college (each type of financial aid will be discussed in detail later in this booklet).

The purpose for this evaluation is to establish an amount of assistance (need) required by you, the applicant, which will enable you to attend college. This need is the difference between what you and your family can provide (family contribution) and the cost of attending college for one year.

Those factors affecting the family contribution are:

* See Appendix, Terms/Definitions

(1) Annual Adjusted Gross Income as determined by your parent's Federal Income Tax Return, (2) family size as indicated by the tax exemptions claimed on your parent's Federal Income Tax Return. It is very important to note here that federal tax exemptions can include anyone that is dependent upon your parents for at least one-half of their support. This could include non-relatives who do not live with the family, and it especially includes relatives who live with the family. (3) the number of your brothers and sisters who will also be attending college is important, as the larger the number, the more expense it will be for your family.

Those related college expenses are: (1) tuition and fees, (2) books and supplies, (3) room and board (meals), (4) transportation, and (5) personal expenses. Each college lists the expenses in the catalog.

Most colleges utilize the services of two National Needs Analysis Agencies to assist in determining your needs. These are the American College Testing Program (A.C.T.) needs analysis called the FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT (F.F.S), and the College Scholarship Service (C.S.S.) needs analysis called the PARENT CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT (P.C.S.). (Complete details about how to fill out the Family Financial Statement (F.F.S.) and the Parent Confidential Statement (P.C.S.) will appear later in this booklet).

It is important to note that most colleges in the Southwest either request or will accept the Family Financial Statement. When in doubt you should write to your college asking which National Needs Analysis Form they require: The Family Financial (F.F.S.) or the Parent Confidential Statement (P.C.S.).

You may obtain the Needs Analysis Form (F.F.S. or P.C.S.) from your high school counselor, the Financial Aid Director at your college, or by writing the Agency.

Addresses of the agencies are:

American College Testing Program
Financial Aid Program
P. O. Box 767
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

or

The College Scholarship Service
P. O. Box 1501
Berkley, California 94701

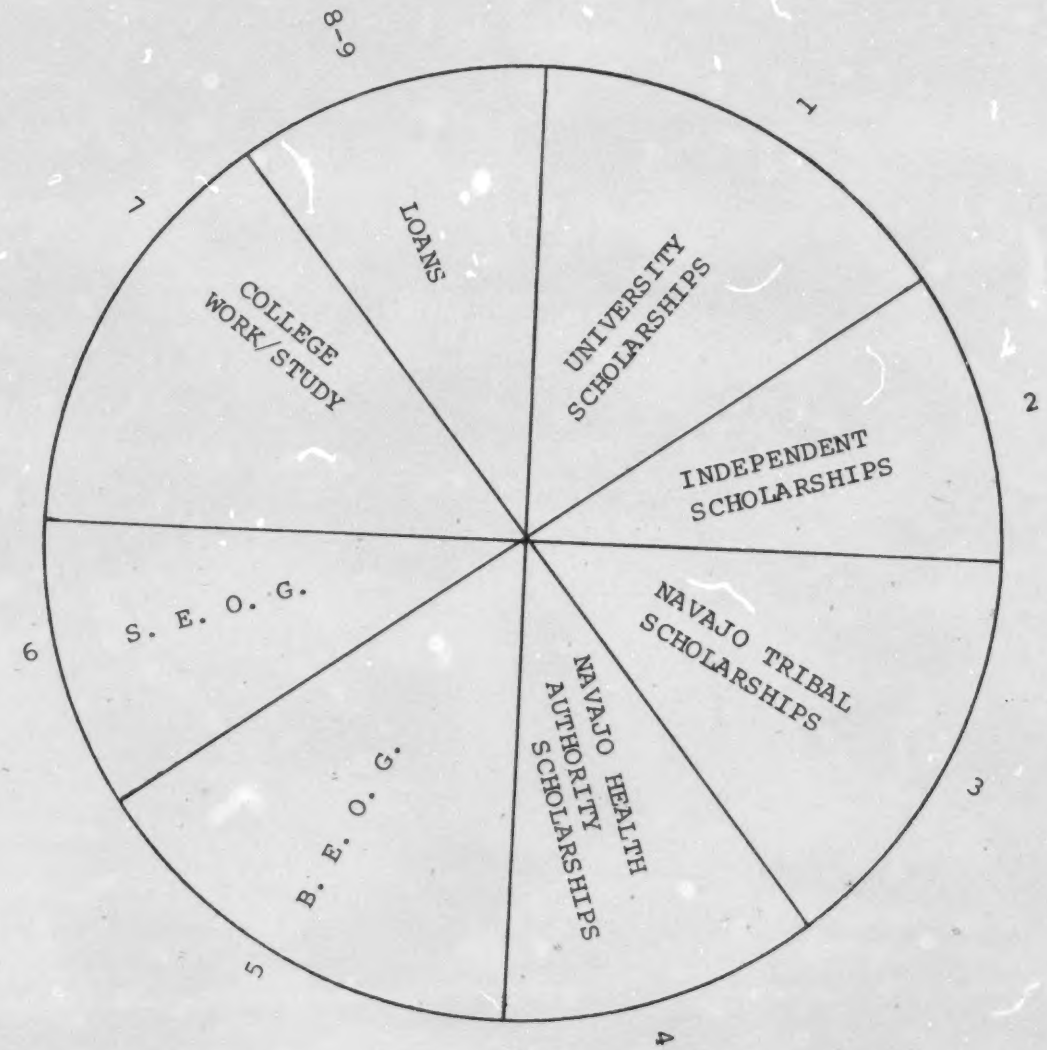
Needs Analysis Forms can also be obtained by writing to the Navajo Tribal Scholarship Office, P. O. Box 849, Window Rock, AZ. 86515, or The Office of Student Affairs, Navajo Health Authority, P. O. Box 643, Window Rock, Arizona 86515.

Remember that the amount of assistance awarded may not be the same as the determined need. STUDENTS SHOWING THE GREATEST NEED WILL BE CONSIDERED FIRST IF THEY SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS EARLY.

FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

The following circle lists the various TYPES OF FINANCIAL AID that are available and an explanation follows. Remember that not all students are alike; some may require all of the available sources of financial aid while others, if they qualify, may require only two or three types of financial aid.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, THE FRESHMAN FINANCIAL AID DEADLINE IS APRIL 1.



(A) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS. University scholarships (only available at a particular college) are usually divided into two catagories; ACADEMIC and ACTIVITY. The purpose of the academic scholarship is to recognize academic achievement. Funds usually come from the individual institution or private donors with the amount usually covering TUITION AND FEES.

Activity scholarships are awarded in an effort to give recognition for special abilities, as in band and athletics. These funds also come from the college or private donors.

You should write to your college for specific information on either academic or activity scholarships. It should be noted that most college catalogs carry a complete listing of the scholarships, grants, and loans available at that institution.

(B) INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIPS. A large number of charitable organizations have scholarship funds available for NATIVE AMERICANS.

There are a number of excellent booklets available that list organizations which have indicated an interest in assisting NATIVE AMERICANS. If your school does not have these booklets, you should write for them at the following addresses:

"HEALTH CAREERS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVES"
U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

"EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS"
MPH Program
Earl Warren Hall
University of California
Berkley, California 94720

"SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations
Division of Public School Relations Room 201
5301 Central Avenue, N. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

"CAREER DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS"
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Branch of Higher Education
123 4th St., S. W.
P. O. Box 1788
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Each applicant is encouraged to write six or more letters of scholarship inquiry to the agencies and foundations listed in

these booklets. (See appendix, page xi for sample letter).

These are additional scholarship funds that are available from outside the Navajo Reservation, and it is very important that every Navajo college bound student either receive additional funds from outside the reservation or show proof of trying to acquire outside funding. Applicants who do this will be in a better position to receive a Navajo Tribal or Health Authority Scholarship as they will have shown determination and effort in trying to obtain college funds.

(C) NAVAJO TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIPS. Navajo Tribal Scholarships and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (to be discussed later in this booklet) provide the most funds which enables Navajo youth to attend college. The Navajo Tribe contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to receive a certain amount of money each year which is made available to Navajo undergraduate* students planning to attend college.

Since this is such an important source of college funding for you a step-by-step list of the necessary procedures will follow, but first another very important issue should be discussed and that is the SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT.

The SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT is a CONTRACT between YOU, the applicant, and THE NAVAJO TRIBE. The contract can best be explained with the following example: In our example the Navajo Tribe will be Navajo Motors, an auto dealer in Gallup, N.M., and you, the scholarship applicant, will be a person who has purchased a pick-up. Navajo Motors sells the pick-up to you but you must do something in return. You MUST make monthly payments. If you make your payments every month for 36 months, then the pick-up will be yours to do anything with that you want. However, if you do not make the payments every month Navajo Motors will take the pick-up back from you, and there you are without transportation. Make your payments and everything is fine. Don't make your payments and you will lose your pick-up.

Your Navajo Tribal Scholarship works in the same way. It is more than the Tribe just giving you money to attend college. When you purchased a pick-up, you had to do something in return, and if you receive a Tribal Scholarship, you MUST do something in return. It is basically an agreement or contract whereby the Tribe will give you the money to attend college if you agree to earn no less than 24 credit hours* each academic (school) year, and maintain no less than a 2.00 cumulative grade point average* (C average). Your credit hours and grade point average are your part of the contract. If you meet these requirements your scholarship will be renewed for another year. If you don't meet these requirements, you could lose your scholarship just like losing your pick-up, if you don't make your monthly payments.

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

In order for you to be considered for a scholarship, the Navajo Tribal Scholarship Office must have the following information sent together in one package sometime in APRIL of your senior year in high school, and followed up with a visit by you to the scholarship office in JUNE to make sure that all of your forms are complete: (1) A completed Navajo Tribal Scholarship Application. You should either type or print with a pen in filling out the application. Your high school counselor should have applications, but if not, you can obtain an application by writing to the following address:

Navajo Tribal Scholarship Office
P. O. Box 849
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

(2) You must submit a letter of acceptance from the college that you plan to attend. Before receiving your letter of acceptance from your college, you MUST apply for admission. Since this is a time consuming process, you should apply for admission in DECEMBER (see college admission procedures, page 4). If you apply for admission in DECEMBER, you will have your letter of acceptance by APRIL. You may also need your letter of acceptance as you apply for other scholarships. Upon your acceptance, your college may send to you a "PERMIT TO ENROLL" which is the same as a LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(3) You must submit a transcript of your high school grades. Your transcript should include 3½ years (7 semesters) of your high school courses, your graduation date, and be signed by a high school official. Your high school counselor will perform this duty for you and may even send the transcript for you, as many schools prefer to send transcripts from one institution to another rather than have individuals do this. Please note that another complete transcript should be sent by your counselor after you graduate. This should be a complete transcript showing four years (8 semesters) of your high school credits and it should be sent to Window Rock in June after your graduation.

(4) A completed FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS (F.N.A.)* form must be sent to the Scholarship office by the Director of Financial Aid at the college of your choice. THIS IS THE ONE FORM THAT CAUSES THE MOST PROBLEMS TO APPLICANTS. For this reason please read the following instructions very carefully. You start the process by filling out the top part of a Tribal Scholarship FINANCIAL DATA SHEET (which is also called a FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS (F.N.A.) and sending this form to the Director of Financial Aid at your college. Now comes the problem; before the Director of Financial Aid can complete the form, and return it to Window Rock, he must have the applicant's Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG)

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

results. (B.E.O.G. procedures are explained later in the Financial Aid section of this booklet), and Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant (S.E.O.G.) results. (SEOG procedures are also explained later in the Financial Aid section of this booklet). The problem is TIME and it can be solved by the applicant sending in his financial forms EARLY during the senior year. In this way the results will be received by the colleges EARLY, and the colleges can forward the results to the Scholarship Office by JUNE which will be in time for scholarship selections in JULY (a detailed time schedule concerning all of the college forms appears on page 25).

(5) Although it is not a requirement of the Scholarship Office, it is highly recommended that each applicant submit a "Statement of Goals" with their scholarship application (See appendix, pages ix, x). The"Statement of Goals" will give the Scholarship Selection Committee more background information about you and you will have a better chance of receiving a scholarship. (Refer to Miscellaneous Forms, Chapter IV, for more reasons for writing a Statement of Goals).

(6) Although it is not a requirement of the Scholarship Office, it is also highly recommended that applicants request an interview concerning their scholarship. If time permits and you are granted an interview, you must prepare yourself or the interview will hurt you. (See appendix, pages iii, iv for typical interview questions). If time doesn't permit you to have an interview, your mere request for an interview will help as it will show that you are INTERESTED, DETERMINED, and that you have SELF-CONFIDENCE.

(7) Keep in contact with the Scholarship Office during the crucial month of JUNE to make sure that all of your forms are complete, as most scholarships are awarded during JULY.

(D) NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY (N.H.A.) The Navajo Health Authority operates an EXTENSIVE scholarship program for American Indian students with offices in Window Rock, Arizona, at the following address:

Office of Student Affairs
Navajo Health Authority
P. O. Box 643
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(602) 871-4831

It is not my intention to slight the Health Authority in any way as they do outstanding work with Native American youth, but the application process to apply for a Navajo Health Authority Scholarship is EXACTLY the same as that for a Navajo Tribal Scholarship with one exception; that one exception is the fact

that all Health Authority applicants MUST have definite plans to major* in a HEALTH or MEDICAL Degree* Program while attending college. Since, with this one exception the application processes are the SAME, I will not repeat the application process. If you are interested in majoring in a Health or Medical Degree Program while attending college, you are strongly urged to apply for both a Health Authority and Tribal Scholarship. You will NOT receive total scholarships from both organizations, but by applying to both you will have TWO chances of receiving a scholarship.

The Health Authority also operates a Summer Work Experience Program (S.W.E.P.) which involves students in a broad range of programs providing positive and realistic CLINICAL AND FIELD health experiences in an Indian Health service facility.

Your high school counselor should be able to provide you with scholarship and summer work applications. If these applications are not available at your school, you should contact the Health Authority EARLY in your senior year.

(E) BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (B.E.O.G.) The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (B.E.O.G.) was initiated in the fall of 1973. Grants cannot exceed one-half of the actual cost of college and cannot be more than $1400 per student. IT IS A MUST THAT ALL NAVAJO COLLEGE BOUND STUDENTS APPLY FOR B.E.O.G. It will cost you 30 minutes of your time and a 10¢ stamp to possibly qualify for a $1200 grant. B.E.O.G. is not based on high school grades, but rather on family size and income. B.E.O.G. provides an EXCELLENT source of college FUNDING and Navajo students should take advantage of this FREE money that doesn't have to be paid back.

There is not enough Tribal or Health Authority Scholarship money available to totally fund every applicant, but many Navajo young people are attending college today financed with part B.E.O.G. and part TRIBAL or HEALTH AUTHORITY SCHOLARSHIPS. Since most Navajo applicants qualify for B.E.O.G. it would be a shame not to take advantage of this FREE funding.

BEOG applications become available about FEBRUARY of each year. Encourage your parents to file their Federal Income Tax Return EARLY as you will need a copy of their return to fill out your BEOG application. If your parents do not file a Federal Income Tax Return, you will need to know the amount of income that they receive each month and from where it comes. You will also need to know the total number of people that your parents support (everyone that is at least one-half supported by your parents no matter where they live), should be counted. If you live on the Navajo Reservation, enter a zero in the section entitled Present Market Value of your parent's home. A federal law enables you to do this because of your parent's homes can not be sold on the open market. Your high school counselor should supply you with the

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

form and help you in filling it out.

About 6 weeks after you send in your BEOG, you will receive in the mail a "Student Eligibility Report" (SER). This report will tell you if you qualify for BEOG, but it will not tell you the amount of money that you will receive. Check the right-hand section of the report to find your index number; remember that the LOWER the NUMBER, the higher your grant. If your index number is zero, you will receive the maximum BEOG award at your college. Check over the report to make sure that everything is correct. If everything is correct, you and your father, mother, or guardian should sign on the back and send all three copies to the Director of Financial Aid at your college. The Financial Aid Director will then use your index number to determine the amount of MONEY that you will receive. You should send the report to the Financial Aid Director at your college even if you don't qualify as he will need this for your records. The back of the report explains what to do if there is a mistake, or if you want additional copies sent to you.

I would like to emphasize again that a Tribal or Health Authority scholarship award will not be enough money to attend college, so BEOG may provide the additional amount necessary for your college expenses. Fill out the BEOG as soon as the forms are available, as it takes a long time for this information to get back to the TRIBAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITY scholarship offices. Let's follow the BEOG form to see where it goes.

1. You sent BEOG to Iowa City, Iowa for processing.
2. You receive S.E.R. from Iowa City, Iowa.
3. You send S.E.R. to your college financial aid office.
4. Using the FINANCIAL DATA forms that YOU supplied to them, the college will then notify the scholarship offices in Window Rock of your award.

These four steps may take three months and the scholarship offices in Window Rock should have the financial information about you by JUNE. This is the main reason to fill out your BEOG as soon as possible.

(F) <u>SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (S.E.O.G.)</u>. The program makes available the benefits of college to undergraduates with FINANCIAL NEED who would be unable to attend college without such aid.

The maximum grant under the program is $1,500 per academic year, but can be no more than one-half the sum of the total amount of student financial aid provided to a student by the college. YOU MUST MAKE APPLICATION BY THE DEADLINE DATES AT YOUR COLLEGE WHICH IS USUALLY APRIL 1.

The form to use in applying for a Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) is either a "Family Financial Statement (F.F.S.) or a "Parent Confidential Statement" (P.C.S.). Applicants should check with their college to see which financial statement is required. Most state colleges here in the Southwest either REQUIRE or will ACCEPT the F.F.S., although it is still best to make sure. A college catalog will tell you this information.

Most Navajo students qualify for S.E.O.G. funds and for this reason it is very important to apply for this funding. As a general rule if you qualify for S.E.O.G., you will also qualify for B.E.O.G., but your S.E.O.G. grant will be smaller. It is not unusual to receive $600 per year in S.E.O.G. funding, and $1,000 per year from B.E.O.G. for a total of $1,600. This coupled with a Tribal or Health Authority scholarship of $1,000 per year would equal $2,600, which would finance your college education for one year. If your Tribal or Health Authority Scholarship request is $1,000, this would mean that you have obtained outside funding for more than one-half of your college expenses. The two largest sources of outside funding for Navajo students are B.E.O.G. and S.E.O.G. You will have a much better chance of receiving a TRIBAL or HEALTH AUTHORITY scholarship if your request is for one-half or less of your total college expenses for one year.

Since most colleges in the Southwest require the Family Financial Statement (F.F.S.) in applying for S.E.O.G., this booklet will discuss the procedures for completing the F.F.S. Since this form is available it should be filled out in NOVEMBER. You should use a number two pencil, and you will need a copy of your parent's Federal Income Tax Return from the past year. (Example: If you are a high school senior during 1975-1976, you would use your parent's 1974 Federal Income Tax Return in filling out the F.F.S. and their 1975 Tax Return in filling out the B.E.O.G.).

There is a fee connected with the F.F.S. that MUST accompany the form when you send it to Iowa City, Iowa for processing.

What happens to the F.F.S. after COMPLETION?

1. You send F.F.S. and fee to Iowa City, Iowa for processing.
2. After processing the results are sent to the college.
3. Using the FINANCIAL DATA forms that YOU supplied to them, the college will then notify the scholarship office in Window Rock of your award.

You will receive a copy of the results from Iowa City. Keep this for your records. You will also receive a copy of your S.E.O.G. award from the college. Many colleges will send TWO copies of your S.E.O.G. award to you requesting that you either

ACCEPT or DECLINE the award. Naturally you should ACCEPT the award and you can do so with your signature. Return the original to the college and keep the copy for your records. You should take the copy with you when you go to the scholarship offices in JUNE to review your scholarship file. You should also take this copy with you when you go to college in the FALL and show it to the Financial Aid office.

If you start the process of applying for S.E.O.G. in NOVEMBER, by filling out the F.F.S., your final results will arrive in Window Rock in time to be in the FIRST group of applicants to be considered for TRIBAL and HEALTH AUTHORITY scholarships.

There is a Family Financial Statement Suppliment Form which is called an Institutional Data Sheet (IDS), that you should also fill out during NOVEMBER and mail to the Director of Financial Aid at your college. Although not all colleges require this form, it is best for you to fill out the form as it will give the college more information about you. The form is not difficult to fill out, but you will need a catalog from your college as you will be required to list your college expenses (tuition, room, books, etc.). This information can be found in a college catalog. You will also be required to have this form notarized*. Your high school counselor will supply you with a form, a college catalog, and help you in filling out the form.

(G) COLLEGE WORK STUDY PROGRAM (C/WS). College Work Study (C/WS) is program sponsored by participating colleges and universities and the federal government to provide financial assistance to students through part-time work. Work Study also provides practical working experience to compliment the student's academic studies (a Biology major working in a Biology Lab).

A student interested in the Work Study Program must submit an application and Financial Statement to the office of Financial Aids at the college he plans to attend (this is not a separate application, the FAMILY FINANCIAL STATEMENT is acceptable). Work Study, like the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grant, and National Direct Student Loan, is awarded to NEEDY students first. There are a variety of types of part-time work available in the CLERICAL, TECHNICAL, SERVICE, AND SKILLED classification.

Work Study students are paid at variable rates depending on the type of work performed and the SKILLS and EXPERIENCE necessary to perform the tasks.

The student's work schedule is determined by his class schedule and the requirements of the job.

During the holidays, vacation periods, and summer, students may qualify for full-time work. A student may be employed forty hours per week during these periods, dependent on the availability

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

of funds. Contact the college Financial Aids office for specific information on this program.

It is highly recommended that you NOT work especially during your first year of college. In this way you can devote FULL-TIME to your studies; as you adjust to college life, but you may be forced to work to help pay for part of your college expenses if you do not qualify for B.E.O.G. or S.E.O.G. funding. It is further suggested that you apply for Work Study when you fill out the Family Financial Statement in November. If you later qualify for B.E.O.G. and S.E.O.G., and you don't need the money, then you can turn down the Work Study. If you don't apply for Work Study in NOVEMBER, and later find out that you need Work Study, it may be too late to apply.

(H) NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN (NDSL). This program was formally known as the National Defense Student Loan. It is a long-term, low interest (3%) loan program for students who show academic promise. These funds must be used for educational expenses.

To qualify for this program you must submit a Needs Analysis Form either through ACT (Family Financial Statement) or C.S.S. (Parent Confidential Statement). The amount of loan is based on your need.

The loan repayment begins nine months after you leave school. The minimum repayment is $30 per month.

Loan can be cancelled at the following rate and conditions:

1. For full-time teaching in Title I schools (most schools on the Navajo Reservation are Title I schools) or teaching handicapped children; 15% for the first two years, 20% the next two years, and 30% the fifth year.
2. For teaching full-time in a pre-school program (such as the Head Start Program under O.N.E.O.) provided that the salary of such staff members is less than that of a comparable employee of the local educational agency (BIA, or public school teachers): 15% per year.

Payments can be DEFERRED, not to exceed three years, while serving in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, or VISTA.

It is STRONGLY advised that you NOT borrow money (loans) to finance your college education. When filling out the Family Financial Statement in NOVEMBER, do NOT request a loan. Later, AS A LAST RESORT, you may have to request a loan to help finance your college education. YOU SHOULD ONLY REQUEST A LOAN IF EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS: if you do not qualify for B.E.O.G., SEOG, Work Study, and other scholarships. If it is necessary that you request a loan, the NDSL is the best loan; especially if you are an Education Major who will return to the Reservation to teach after graduating from college.

(I) GUARENTEED STUDENT LOAN (GSL). Under this program you would borrow the money from a local bank, and the federal government would guarentee repayment of the loan. The amount that you may borrow is determined by the bank based upon the recommendation of your college.

Interest on each loan is seven per-cent simple interest per year. This interest is paid to the bank by the federal government on your behalf while you are in school and until repayment begins. During the repayment time (after you finish school) you must pay this interest which is included in your regular payments.

Federally insured loans are definitely NOT recommended. If you MUST borrow money, the National Direct Student Loan is much better.

A final note concerning ALL loans: STAY AWAY FROM ALL LOANS IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.

(J) FINANCIAL AIDS, CONCLUSION. Certain states such as New Mexico require an additional Financial Aid application from ALL applicants. This is not a difficult form and it should be filled out in NOVEMBER with your other financial forms and returned to the Director of Financial Aid at your college. Please note that there is a section of this form that MUST be filled out and signed by your high school counselor. This form also requires the signature and stamp of a NOTARY PUBLIC*. A Notary is a person that swears by his signature and stamp that you are really the person that signed your name. A Notary can usually be found in a school, post office, trading post, auto dealer, insurance, curio shop, or a D.N.A. office. Don't sign the Notary Public section of the application until you are in the presence of a Notary Public. If the state in which you are going to college requires a special financial aid application, your high school counselor will supply you with a form and help you in filling it out.

Some colleges have their own individual financial aid application in addition to the other financial aid application that were previously discussed. Check to see if your college requires an additional financial aid application, and if so, you should fill it out in NOVEMBER with your other financial aid application; as most of the financial information about you will be the same on all of the applications.

FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Type	Form	Comments
B.E.O.G.	B.E.O.G.	A must, should apply
S.E.O.G.	F.F.S./P.C.S.	A must, should apply

* See appendix, Terms/Definitions

FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS (Cont.)

Type	Form	Comments
Navajo Tribal Scholarship	Scholarship application	A must, should apply
Navajo Health Authority	Scholarship application	A must, should apply if Health or Medical Major
College Scholarships	Scholarship application	A must, should apply see college catalog
Independent Scholarships	Scholarship application	A must, should apply for at least six
College/Work Study	F.F.S./P.C.S.	A must, should apply, turn down later if you don't need the money
National Direct Student Loan	F.F.S./P.C.S.	Accept as LAST resort
Federally Insured Loan	Loan application	Accept as LAST LAST RESORT

"Every time someone says how good we Navajos are with our hands, I want to ask, why not give us the chance to show what we can do with our minds."

Peter MacDonald, Chairman
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

IV

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

It is now sometime during the SPRING of your senior year in high school. Your graduation, ONE of the most important days in your life is fast approaching. You are ALMOST finished with the high school to college process, and you are probably SICK of filling out forms, taking test, etc. DO NOT GIVE UP NOW: HANG IN THERE: KEEP ON TRUCKING because you are ALMOST finished.

Now for the finishing touches---you will need to complete your college HOUSING APPLICATION. All of the acceptance letters, scholarships, and grants will not do you any good if you do not have a place to live at college.

I strongly recommend that you live ON CAMPUS, at least for your first year. You will probably be without transportation, and living on-campus will make it easier to adjust to this new way of life.

Later, after you freshman year if you choose to live off-campus, the choice will be yours.

The college housing process differs with various colleges. Some colleges have combined their ADMISSION and HOUSING applications into ONE application. With these colleges you apply for housing at the same time that you apply for admission. For those of you who fall in this catagory, your housing was taken care of when you applied for admission in DECEMBER.

Other colleges require a SEPARATE housing application, and your counselor should have a supply on hand. Still, other colleges will send a housing application to you AFTER you apply for admission. If this is the case, you should have received your application, and it is now time to COMPLETE and RETURN the application.

Most colleges have a number of RESIDENCE HALLS and DORMS from which you must make a choice as to your preference. It is ideal to visit the college. In this way you will be in a better position to make a decision about where you will live. WHAT IF YOU CAN NOT VISIT THE COLLEGE? Then you must try to find someone who knows about the housing situation at your college. If this is not possible, as a last resort, refer to your college catalog which will give a brief description of the available housing.

HOW ABOUT YOUR ROOMMATE? If you request a certain person to be your roommate, this person MUST also request you. What if you are the only person from your school going to a particular college and you do not know anyone at the college? You would NOT BE A RACIST to request an Indian or Navajo roommate.

If you leave the roommate section blank, the college will select a roommate for you.

NOW, FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR HOUSING APPLICATION. Most colleges require a $10 fee and a $50 pre-payment. Have your counselor write a letter requesting that the college defer this FEE and PRE-PAYMENT and later deduct the amount from your grant or scholarship (See appendix, page xii, for sample letter). Most colleges will honor your request and you will not have to pay these additional fees.

Some colleges require that you complete a PHYSICAL FORM. This is usually a standard form with you and your family filling out the front and a doctor filling out the back after your physical.

Since not all colleges require a physical, check your college catalog to see if a physical is required of you.

If necessary, it is important to complete this form and your physical BEFORE GRADUATION because there is usually a P.H.S. clinic close to your school.

If you wait until you arrive on campus in the fall, you may have to pay for your physical.

Those of you who participate in athletics probably had physical sometime this year. If this is the case, your doctor will usually sign your form without requiring you to take another physical.

Earlier in this booklet (Navajo Tribal Scholarship Procedures, page 12) I mentioned a STATEMENT OF GOALS (See appendix, pages ix, x) and it's importance. I can not begin to tell you the importance of your writing a STATEMENT OF GOALS.

Here at Tohatchi, students receive credit in their senior English class for writing the STATEMENT OF GOALS. The STATEMENT then goes to an advanced typing class where those student receive credit for typing the STATEMENT. The STATEMENT is then returned to the writer who will use it in the following manner:

1. Navajo Tribal Scholarship Application.
2. Navajo Health Authority Scholarship Application.
3. Navajo Health Authority Summer Work Application.

4-9. Six Independent Scholarship Applications.

You can see that your original STATEMENT OF GOALS was a benefit to many people, especially you, the writer. Be sure to keep an extra copy of your STATEMENT as it is much easier to retype your statement rather than have to rewrite and retype it.

You should include a STATEMENT OF GOALS with each scholarship application as this will tell the people more about you, and place you in a better position to receive a scholarship. You should complete you original STATEMENT OF GOALS in DECEMBER before your Christmas vacation.

After your acceptance to college there will be a number of FORMS and CHECK SHEETS sent to you by your college. Check with your counselor if you have any questions concerning these forms.

Make sure that the forms are returned to the college PROMPTLY.

It is now about time for the END of your HIGH SCHOOL YEARS and this BOOKLET. I just hope that this booklet has been a HELP in your getting from high school to college.

I will close by repeating the last sentence in my letter of introduction, when the going gets tough, remember who you are: A PROUD, FIRST AMERICAN. Gook luck in college next year.

"NEW WAY, OLD WAY"

We shall learn all these devices the White Man has.
We shall handle his tools for ourselves.
We shall master his machinery, his inventions,
his skills, his medicine,
his planning;
But we'll retain our beauty
And still be Indian.

David Martin Nez
Navajo

V

COLLEGE BOUND STUDENTS
SENIOR YEAR-TIMETABLE

MONTH		REF. PAGE
SEPTEMBER	Register for ACT	4
OCTOBER	Take ACT	6
NOVEMBER	Complete F.F.S.	17
	Complete F.F.S. Institutional Data Sheet	18
	Complete State Financial Aid Application	20
	Complete College Financial Aid Application	20
	Complete Tribal Financial Data Form	12
	Complete Health Authority Financial Data Form	14
DECEMBER	Write Statement of Goals	23
	Complete College Admission Application	4
JANUARY	Apply for Independent College Scholarships	11
FEBRUARY	Complete BEOG	15
MARCH	Complete Housing Application	22
APRIL	Complete Tribal Scholarship Application	12
	Complete Health Authority Scholarship Application	14-15
MAY	Complete Physical Form	23
JUNE	Visit Tribal Scholarship Office	14
	Visit Health Authority Office	14-15

TERMS/DEFINITIONS

ADVISOR - A person assigend to help you figure out your college course schedule. (See appendix, page v).

ALUMNI - After GRADUATING from a college you will be an Alumni of that college.

B. A. - Bachelor of Arts. A FOUR year degree, TAKING a FOREIGN language.

B. S. - Bachelor of Science, BACHELOR mean a FOUR year degree. Science means that you DID NOT take a FOREIGN language.

BOARD - FOOD, MEALS (Example: Room & Board, Room & Meals).

CORE CLASSES - General Education courses that ALL college students must take regardless of their major (English 101-102, etc.).

CREDIT HOURS - What you receive for successfully completing college courses. (See appendix, page vi).

DEGREE - When you GRADUATE from college you will receive a degree. Your degree means that you are a COLLEGE GRADUATE.

ELECTIVE - Free choice courses, NOT REQUIRED.

ENGLISH 101 - 102 is a freshman course. The 01 usually means first semester course. (See appendix, page xiv).

EXTRA-CURRICULAR - OUTSIDE the classroom, CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, etc. are extra-curricular.

FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS - RESOURCES subtracted from college EXPENSES for one year. The difference is NEED which is the Tribal or Health Authority Scholarship REQUEST. (See appendix, page vii, for sample).

G. P. A. - Grade Point Average; changes letter grades to number grades (A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1, F-0). C Average would be a 2.0 G.P.A.

IN-STATE COLLEGE - A college located IN the state where you LIVE.

JUNIOR COLLEGE - TWO year college; freshman and sophomore years only.

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE - Any college that is not TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL.

MAJOR - Your field of study, (Example: My MAJOR is Biology) more credit hours than a minor.

MINOR - Your SECONDARY field of study (Example: I have a MAJOR in Biology with a MINOR in Math) less credit hours than a major.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Test Questions that provide 4 or 5 POSSIBLE ANSWERS. You choose the RIGHT answer.

NON-RESIDENT - You would be a non-resident if you are from ARIZONA and ATTEND college in NEW MEXICO.

NOTARY PUBLIC - A public official who by his SIGNATURE and Seal swears to YOUR SIGNATURE on an official form. You should sign the form in the presence of the notary. Notaries can usually be found in a school, post office, trading post, auto dealer, insurance company, arts & crafts shop, or a local D.N.A. office.

PREREQUISITE - English 101 is a prerequisite (comes before) to English 102. You must take English 101 first because it is a prerequisite to English 102.

PRIVATE COLLEGE - Not supported by the State, more expensive, usually and RELIGIOUS college.

QUARTER SYSTEM - Four quarters in a TWELVE month year. Going to school THREE quarters completes an academic year.

RESIDENT - Attending college IN the state where you live.

SEMESTER SYSTEM - Like most high schools, two semesters in a nine month academic (school) year.

STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGE - A PUBLIC college. NOT private. Receives state funds.

TRI-SEMESTER SYSTEM - 3 semesters in a nine month academic (school) year.

UNDERGRADUATE - Describes people who are a college Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior (See appendix, p. xiv).

UPPER DIVISION COURSES - JUNIOR (300) or SENIOR (400) courses. (See appendix, p. xiv).

SAMPLE

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why do you want to go to college?

2. Are you prepared to go to college? How are you prepared?

3. Why don't you go to a Vocational School?

4. How long will it take you to get your degree? When you finish, what type of a degree will you have?

5. Where will you be going to college? Why did you pick this college?

6. How have you prepared yourself for college? (High school classes, employment, etc.)

7. What are some of the courses that you will be taking in college?

8. What is your college major? Why did you choose this major?

9. Have you ever been away from home? For how long? Will you get homesick?

10. Are you willing to work to help pay for your college expenses?

11. Why do you need a Tribal Scholarship?

12. Do we owe you a Scholarship?

13. Do you have any personal savings that may help you with your personal needs?

14. How many members in your family? How many in college next year.

15. What would you do if we only gave you half of what you are asking for? How much scholarship money are you asking for?

16. You will be leaving a small high school on the Navajo Reservation to go away to college. Will college be different? How?

17. How long have you lived on the Reservation? What community?

18. What were your interests in high school?

19. Do you plan to get married in the near future?

20. If you could start high school over again would you do anything different? What?

21. Are you really prepared for college?

22. Have you tried to get other financial help concerning college? What?

23. What is the yearly cost at the college of your choice? (Tuition, fees, etc)

24. Would you be willing to pay back any money that we give to you?

25. When you finish school, where do you plan to work?

26. Name some of the job opportunities that will be available to you?

27. Do you speak Navajo?

28. If you don't speak Navajo how can you help your people?

29. After you graduate from college will you be better than one of your former classmates who is an auto mechanic?

30. What do the following term mean to you:

B.E.O.G.	G.P.A.
S.E.O.G.	Credit Hours
B. A.	Liberal Arts
B. S.	Semester System
M. A.	Quarter System
M. S.	English 101
PH. D.	English 102
F.F.S.	Core Classes
A.C.T.	Junior College

SAMPLE

COLLEGE CLASS SCHEDULE
FALL SEMESTER-FRESHMAN YEAR

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDS.	THURS.	FRIDAY
English		8-9:30 AM		8-9:30 AM	
Math	9-10 AM		9-10 AM		9-10 AM
Science	11-12 AM		11-12 AM		11-12 AM
Science Lab			1-2 PM		
P. E.		1-2:30 PM		1-2:30 PM	

ENGLISH - Attend class THREE hours per week for one semester - 3 credit hours.

MATH - Attend class THREE hours per week for one semester - 3 credit hours.

SCIENCE - Attend class THREE hours per week, attend lab, ONE hour per week for one semester - 4 credit hours.

P. E. - Attend class THREE hours per week, for one semester - 2 credit hours. (In activity courses you attend class MORE hours per week than you get credit for).

TOTAL CREDITS FIRST SEMESTER, FRESHMAN YEAR, 15.

SAMPLE

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION (SECONDARY) TEACHING MAJOR-HISTORY

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS (CORE)
   Required of all college students.

2. PROFESSIONAL CORE
   Required of all teaching majors.

3. TEACHING MAJOR - HISTORY
   Required of all History teachers.

4. ELECTIVES IN HISTORY
   Chosen in consultation with advisor.

5. MINOR
   Select a teaching minor (PE).

6. GENERAL ELECTIVES
   Chosen in consultation with advisor.

CLASS RANK

YEAR		HOURS COMPLETED
Sophomore	-	28 semester hours
Junior	-	62 semester hours
Senior	-	94 semester hours
*College Graduate	-	132 semester hours

*Not all colleges have the same graduation requirements.

SAMPLE

COLLEGE TUITION COSTS

	TYPE OF COLLEGE	AMOUNT
*1.	In-state, public	$500
2.	Out-of-state, public	$1,500
3.	In-state, private	2,000
*4.	Out-of-state, private	2,500

*It would cost less to attend an in-state, public college for FOUR Years that an out-of-state, private college for ONE year.

This is the reason that I have continually encouraged you to think about an in-state, public college as you go through the process of choosing your college.

SAMPLE

FINANCIAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Grant requested will cover expenses for period.

August, _____ TO May, _____

month year month year

Expenses		Resources			
Tuition &	$ 508.00	Personal summer	$ 0	BEOG	$1138.00
Fees	$ -	Parent Contrib.	$ 0	C/WS	$ 0
Room/Board	$1,150.00	Veterans Benefits	$0	NDSL	$ 0
Books/Supplies	$ 185.00				
Personal	$ 750.00	Others (Identify)	$600.00	(SEOG)	
TOTAL EXPENSES	$2,593.00	TOTAL RESOURCES			$1,738.00

* We have determined the need at: $855.00
(Expenses minus Resources)

* This would be the amount of your Tribal or Health Authority scholarship request.

STATEMENT OF GOALS

My name is Donna Carol Leno and the daughter of Mrs. Bessie S. Leno and the late William Leno. I was born on October 2, 1956 at the French Hospital in Los Angeles. I am a half Navajo-Tesuque Pueblo Indian being Navajo on my mother's side, and belong to the Holtsoi clan. Presently I make my home within the community of Twin Lakes, New Mexico on the Navajo Indian Reservation. I am the eldest of six children, I have four sisters and one brother. My sister attends school at Tohatchi High School; my two younger sisters go to Twin Lakes Elementary School while my little brother attends the pre-school at Twin Lakes. I have a step-father who is a member of the Zuni Tribe. I also attend the Twin Lakes Full Gospel Church in addition I am a member of the church choir and am a Sunday school teacher.

In my earlier years of education I attended Tohatchi Elementary School until the sixth grade. During my junior high school years I went to Tohatchi High School where now I am currently a senior. I expect to graduate from Tohatchi on May 23rd, 1975. Subsequently after having such an educational background I sense an immediate pursuit to increase my education by venturing into a college education.

I have been making plans to attend a institution of higher education and have been accepted at Whitter College in Whitter, California. I have also submitted an application to Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire and to the University of New Mexico. These two applications are still pending. I am presently attending a College English course in Crownpoint, New Mexico under the University of New Mexico, with this in mind I anticipate to complete six credit hours.

I plan to major in the field of Biology Education simply to become a teacher and teach on the reservation. I sense that there is an immediate need for Navajo teachers and if I succeed in my struggles I will initiate all I possibly can to help the Navajo People. I am willing to accept the responsibilities and endurance that it takes to achieve this endeavor.

Upon completion of college I would like very much to teach on the reservation and aid in the education of our youths. For one day as we all know, these young people will be our leaders and they should receive the best education possible. As I look back on my education, it seemed to be sort of a contest, and who ever finished first was the winner. Even though I did not finish first (Rank: 6 out of 75) I know that I did put in a little extra that did help me. It should not be solely based on what the outcome, but how well you tried and got out of it. Many of the young people did not finish their education and I see where I must not fail, if I do want to succeed in life. In this manner I will do more than repay for all that will and is done.

I respectfully sumbit this statement of goals and hope it will be looked upon with favor.

Sincerely,

STATEMENT OF GOALS OUTLINE

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

a. Name
b. Parents
c. Age
d. Birthplace
e. Where you now live

II. EARLY LIFE

a. Before school
b. Elementary school
c. Where

III. HIGH SCHOOL

a. Where
b. Activities
c. Subjects

IV. COLLEGE

a. Which college
b. Why this college
c. College major
d. Why this major

V. CAREER PLANS AFTER COLLEGE

a. What will you do?
b. Where?

VI. WHY YOU NEED A TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP?

SAMPLE LETTER

_____
DATE

Dear Sir:

I am a Native American from the Southwest, and at this time I am making plans to attend college in the fall.

My financial capabilities are very limited, and it will be financially impossible for me to attend college unless I receive financial help.

The amount of funds that I anticipate receiving from the Navajo Tribe will not be enough, so I am writing to you in the hope of securing additional funds for my college education.

Please send any information, including an application form, to the following address:

Thomas Begay
P. O. Box 62
Tohatchi, New Mexico 87325

I will look forward to receiving a reply from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Thomas Begay

Thomas Begay

SAMPLE HOUSING LETTER

Tohatchi High School
P.O. Box 248
Tohatchi, New Mexico 87325

Thomas Begay

Director of Housing:

This student is a Navajo Indian under Tribal Sponsorship who has been admitted to your university.

This student has applied for a Navajo Tribal Scholarship, Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, and all other forms of financial aid available at your university.

Would you please defer the housing deposit until financial aids are awarded and deduct the housing deposit at that time.

It is financially impossible for the student to sumbit a housing deposit at this time.

I would appreciate your help concerning this matter.

Sincerely,

John Noon

John Noon
Counselor

SURVEY RESULTS

AMERICAN INDIANS - THEIR COLLEGE PROBLEMS

COLUMN 1 - Tohatchi High School Navajo Graduates in College

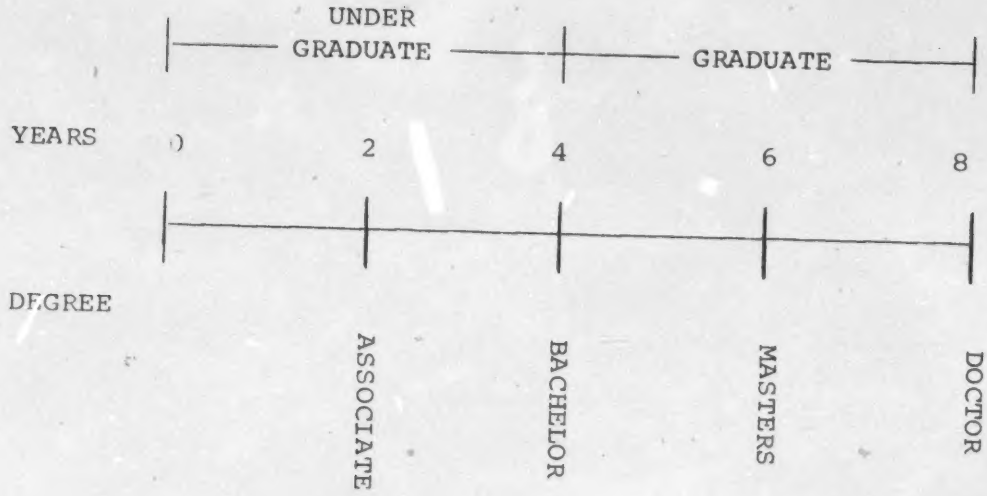
COLUMN 2 - 2,736 American Indian College Students

(RATING SCALE: 1 - MOST SERIOUS, 9 - LEAST SERIOUS)

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	THEIR COLLEGE PROBLEMS
1	3	Lack of Motivation to Study
2	1	Poor Study Habits
3	2	Lack of High School Preparation
4	8	Poor English Skills
5	4	Lack of Money
6	5	Personal Problems
7	9	Home Sickness
8	7	Home Problems
9	6	Few Friends to Relate to

Compiled By:
Linda Petrigrew
Cecelia Peters

COLLEGE INFORMATION



COURSES

100 - Freshman
200 - Sophomore
300 - Junior
400 - Senior
500)
600) - Graduate
700)

EXAMPLE

Biol. 201 - Fall Semester, Sophomore
Biol. 202 - Spring Semester, Sophomore

REQUIREMENTS

NAVAJO TRIBAL SCHOLARSHIP *

NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY SCHOLARSHIP

SEND TO WINDOW ROCK THE FOLLOWING:

1. Completed scholarship application
*2. Letter of acceptance from college
3. Statement of goals, typed
4. Transcripts (6, 7, 8 semesters)
**5. Financial needs analysis

*(2) You must apply for addmission before you can get a letter of acceptance.

**(5) You must send in the Family Financial Statement before the college can send a Financial Needs Analysis to Window Rock.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFICE ADDRESSES

Office of Student Affairs
Navajo Health Authority
P. O. Box 643
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Navajo Tribal Scholarship Office
P. O. Box 849
Window Rock, Arizona 86515

One summer away, away. A chance to see living as it is. A mirror image of myself and what I am. I have found myself and I have found [my] people. A gratitude for what I have. A gratitude for my heritage and culture and this I value as true, and the highest of all knowledge.

That one can cry, that one can laugh, that one can love, in a world of strangers, and yet be Indian. It is beauty.

Robert Harvey
Navajo

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

Central Motor Company
WHAT ABOUT COLLEGE, R. L. Polk & Co., Nashville, Tenessee.

D. N. A. Legal Service Program
GOING TO COLLEGE?, Channing L. Bete Co., Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Drummond, Carle
GOING RIGHT ON, College Entrance Examination Board, New York, N. Y.

Navajo Scholarship Office
HIGHER EDUCATION NAVAJO NATION, Division of Higher Education, Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona.

Office of Student Affairs
NAVAJO HEALTH AUTHORITY, Navajo Health Authority, Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona.

Turner, David R.
AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM EXAMS, Arco Publishing Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.